



## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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## LOUISVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS,  
COL. WILLIAM PRESTON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1833.

FIRST PAGE.—The Past Excluded, Interesting Letter from the Duke of Wellington, The Poor Professional Man, &c.

The editor of the Journal quotes a criticism of ours upon Soule's course in refusing to answer directly whether he was in favor of a dissolution. Upon a second reading of the article passed by Congress charging that Soule was endeavoring to raise a dust to hide his real position, instead of answering the question directly. Was it not evident that Mexican annexation would give the free states a still greater preponderance over the slaveholding States than they now have?

Col. Benton on the FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSOURI.—Col. Benton, in a late letter to the citizens of Springfield, Missouri, speaks in strong terms of condemnation of the actions of President Polk in sending the Abolition Democrats of 1838, the Southern Democrats, back to their seats in the Senate, the House, &c., &c., &c. Nothing so much injures a Democrat's chance of promotion under this administration as to be an orderly, quiet, patriotic, and law-abiding citizen.

When the Washington Union led off with a strong article in extravagance of part of the Russian despotism, quite a number of the smaller organs followed in the big organ's wake, all applauding the Russian Government as one of the finest in the world. The poor little organs however were rather too fast in this business. They thought they must of course be safe if they echoed the central organ, and were mistaken for once.

Pray, one of the Union's writers, "What is the world?"—and the dissatisfaction and clamor excited among the Democracy were so great, that the proprietors of the paper would not even permit Mr. P. to vindicate himself in its columns, and the latter had to draw upon the courtesy of the National Intelligencer for the privilege of publishing it, and he has even had to do so to it now to show that they have got a little spark, which nobody now believes.

The amount of what they have said is that the Russian Government is perfectly adapted to the happiness and contentment of its subjects, and surely they can insist on that. They needn't undertake to prove that the knout and bastinado of the snows of Siberia would be a blessing to the people who were never seen crossed under a gentleman's table—who were the scum and dregs of all parties—who were fugitives from rotted fields, or despisers from pugiles given to the people, when they obtained these appointments.

Col. Benton is the Democratic administrator for giving its best offices in the south and nearly or quite all its offices in the north to persons, whom he himself charged with being disunionists, notorious disunionists, and who have never, up to this time, disclaimed their disunion or expressed the least regard for it, or avowed their principles. He commands in the strongest terms the administration's selection of men for office, who not only were disunionists in theory as well as in practice—but were to be practical disunionists—exercised might and main to carry out their disunionism in acts and who have never breathed a hint that their opinions their wishes are changed in the matter.

Mr. Soule, during the pendency of the compromise and after its adoption, was one of the most ardent of the Disunionists in the Senate, and yet he managed, by an adroit and dishonest use of language, to throw a sort of veil over his position. Upon his return to Louisiana, and while the contest between the friends and the enemies of the Union was still raging in that State, a large number of the most respectable citizens there, thinking that he had a right to do as he pleased with his own, and probably charged him with the chancery of the cause, he sent to the editor of the New Orleans Picayune, that he had been doing more than exercise the common prudence or the common courage of keeping silence upon the all the appointments made by the Pierce administration.

We say that the bestowal of the administration's whole Southern patronage upon the Disunionists is monstrous and disgusting, and we furthermore say that the bestowal of any portion of it upon them would be monstrous and disgusting. Men, who were notoriously for destroying the Union a few months ago, are made the exclusive recipients of offices in the South, and are to be practical disunionists—exercised of their appointment, to say that they have changed their views. Here and there a Democratic organ thinks or professes to think that they must have changed, but they are by no means to be required to say whether they have or not. Their feelings must be spared. Their tender sensibilities must be respected. Their pride must be spared. The arrival of a change of opinion might be made to appear to the rest, and we will let the reader see whether he was at the apptee and see whether he was one of his customers upon the occasion in question.

While this Union survives, the foes of freedom throughout the world will regard it with contempt, and will be ready to attack it. A furious war will be waged against it, and the brave vessel will be hurled with gigantic force against the poor Baltic. To avoid such a catastrophe, and to save the vessel, the crew must be armed with every resource of naval power, and to the skin of the vessel itself.

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